POPUCE S. W. DORNER OF PULTOR AND HASSAU 275.

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Volume XIX

New York, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

The News Our despatches which we publish this mor ning from Washington, bring us some details cone raing the melancholy dissolution of the Gadsden treaty. R appears that the most strenuous effor is were made by the administration to save this jo mt stock compact with Santa Anna and his Ameri can allies in the iob. It seems that the Presiden &, as a last desperate expedient to enforce the ratification. threatened, if the treaty were rejected, to occupy the Messilia valley with a military force, and thus get us into a war with Mexico, as if the war in Europe were not large enough for our warlike adminis-To be sure it is a fearful thing to contem tration. plate the danger of a war with Santa Anna, especi ally as he has neither money nor means to sustain himse fat home, unless supplied from our treasury-The treaty however has gone by the board, and we thall wait patiently to see whether General Gadaden or General Cushing is sent down to mile a new treaty, or whether General Scott is sent down again with ten thousand menathis back. for another march to the Halls of the Montezumas. But we are very much afraid that in a war with Mexico the administration will fail as signally as it has failed in everything else. What comes next?

Our Enropesn correspondence and extracts are continued to-day. They are peculiarly interesting Those relative to the rights of neutrals and pri vateering are commented upon in another column. Among other documents we give another series o diplomatic notes, which will be found unusually at tractive. There is a curious fact in this correspond ence that we desire to call the attention of our read ers to: that the recent summons of France and England to Russia to withdraw her troops from the Principalities by the 30th of April or take the re sponsibility of a war was a suggestion from Aus aria, and acted upon as such. Her advice was taken the summons sent to St. Petersburg, and the Czar consider it not "becoming a gentleman" to re ply thereto, and war is the result. We now await the publication of the Czar's batch of secret corres

The Monroe doctrine, it appears, is an axiom in the South American republics. We give to-day a correspondence that has lately taken place between our Charge at Quito and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, in which this fact is broadly announced. The correspondence is as ardent as a southern sun could make it. But all we have to consider just now is the acknowledgement by Ecnador of the doctrine of non-intervention. Ecuador feels that the attempts of Flores to gain a footbold in that republic by foreign aid should be crushed.

We congratulate the people of this State on the break-up of the Legislature-both houses adjourned sine die yesterday forenoon. Much has been done, and much remains undone-for which we should be and are truly thankful. The people of this city have reason to rejoice on the defeat of the much talked of Police bill. This bill, as it came from the Assembly, was referred to a committee, who, it seems, omitted to make a report, which virtually killed the bill. The bill alluded to is the one which made the appointment of the Chief of Police during the pleasure of the Mayor, and also confirmed the term of office on all now in the department during good behavior. The Prohibitory Liquor bill re mains undisposed of; and the bill curtailing the proportions of the Central Park has been allowed to rest undisturbed. We present elsewhere the letter of our correspondent giving an account of the closing list of the acts which had received the signature of the Governor up to the hour of ad-

ournment.
The trial of the brothers Ward, charged with the murder of Professor Butler, was commenced at Elizabethtown, Ky., yesterday. Our readers will readily recall this case to mind. Butler was a school teacher, and had reprimanded the younger The elder brother desired an explanation of what he considered an insult; and, not being satis fied, deliberately and in cold blood, as is alleged, shot the Professor. The family occupy a high social position in Kentucky, and Ward has some pretensions to literary merit. Secretary Guthrie and Hen. Wm. Preston have been summoned to attend the trial.

Information has reached us of the wreck of a large emigrant vessel on Saturday night on Long Beach, near Barnegat Inlet. Her decks were crowded with people, and such was the violence of the gale that no human aid could reach them. The only chance of safety for the crew and passengers lay in the staunchness of the vessel's hull. Preparations were being made to reach the vessel as soon as the weather moderated. Our informant could not ascertain the name of the ship. Two schooners were also ashere in the same vicinity, and would probably go to pieces. Two large ships were seen near the land and it is feared they would likewise be driven on shore. Our list of calamitous shipwrecks this win ter is destined to receive a formidable addition from the recent gale.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the meet ing against the extension of Albany street through Trinity churchyard, called for last evening, was postponed until the first Monday evening in May.

In the Court of Over and Terminer the trial of John Fenety, for arson in the first degree, was commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day. The trial of Hays and wife, charged with the murder of Dr. Lutener, was postponed for two weeks. In the United States Circuit Court, the trial of Watson, Bowers, Brown, and Morton, the counterfeiters, was set down for next Tuesday. In the other courts business of no great importance was transacted.

A despatch states that the back Grapeshot, from this port, with those old muskets of George Law. had arrived at the Ballze, Mississippi, and that the Spanish Consul at New Orleans has despatched the intelligence to Havana. Such is the timidity of those Spanish officials, that we believe the ghost of Lopez, or any other flibuster, would make them

shake in their boots as with an ague. A report of the fourth day's proceedings of the Southern and Western Convention, assembled a Charleston, S. C., is presented this morning. The principal topics considered were the motion to exclude the reporter of the New York Tribune, river and harbor improvements, and the propriety of memorializing Congress upon the acquisition of Cuba-The Southern Pacific Railroad project has been adopted. Resolutions in favor of the Gadsden treaty were passed after much opposition; but the action of the Senate will be a wet blanket upon the whole affair. On the evening of the 18th in t. a grand banquet was given by the city authorities to the members of the convention, which is described

as being of the most sumptuous and coefly character. In the United States Schate General Shields presented a petition signed by fifteen thousand vic tims of the spiritual manifestation mania, and delivered a very amusing, satirical, philosophical, and arecdotical discription on the subject generally A bill for enlarging the judiciary system was r perted, a synopsis of which is given. The bill to graduate the price of public lands was taken up read twice, and referred. A memorial was proseried from the President of the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company, protesting against annaling the present contracts for carryla g the malls.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Walbridge, of this city, asked leave to submit resolutions doflar ing the rights of this country as a neutral marilime Power, and declaring that any infraction of those plants will be regarded as a last cause of war, also and the de sermi ation of our government never to consent ', he t are er of he island of Cuba, except to the I Juited Stat . he Hou e . u d to receive the re solut on . It is probable that, in view of the anti- sir ated eception by ur government of the deta s of the convention entered into by Mr. Buchanan with Grea B tan, by which the comm ree of this country will be g arantied all those n wiral rights that have been to one and nobly con ended for the proposition was deemed to be prana'er and consequently rejected. The Senat: bill increasing the pay of clerks, messengers and others, was ordered to be engrossed for a third realing, and upon a motion to secons der the vote a discussion arose, in which the effect of office seeking and office holding were freely commented on. Penling the question, the House adjourned.

The Boar of Aldermen dwindled away three mor tal hours decating the payment of small bills and the subject o' rading streets. The greatest excitement prevailed in he Board of Councilmen last evening, owing to thirteen members and the President being he d in contempt for kaving the Board on Friday night last before it ad o rned. The delinquents were ordered outside of the door, and each of them brought in rotation before the bar of the house to answer for their misconduct. All were excused except two, who, being a little refractory, were reprimanded by the Presid n pro tem. For a full report of the interesting cene and other important matters, we would refer the attention of our readers to another column.

An engineer named Jacob Hadley was killed, and

several others injured, by the explosion of the boiler of a steam ferryboat at Pittsburg yesterday morning. The conspiracy known as the "small note case, for attempting to extort one hundred and ten thousand dollars from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was concluded yesterday at Pittsburg, and resulted in a verdict of guilty.

The official count of the vote in the recent election in Connecticut is announced, by which it appears that the majority against Ingham, the demo-

cratic candidate for Governor, is 4,099. The snow storm which had been driving down upon us since Friday afternoon, almost unceasingly held up about one o'clock this morning, although there was at that hour no indication of a positive clearing up. The cold northeast wind has slightly moderated, and the snow is melting away. The storm extended in all directions. In Boston and vicinity it was very severe, and much damage has resulted to the shipping on the bleak coast of New England. To the South it has raged violently, as our telegraphic despatches will show. Such unseasonable weather is apt to be regarded as an exception to the general rule; but a consultation of the meteorological tables will show that, although not often accompanied by such high winds, more snow has not unfrequently fallen in April and even in the month of May. The most severe snow storm at this season of the year within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," occurred in 1821, and extended throughout New England. It is describ ed in the journals of that day as an "unconmon" circumstance. The snow in many place was drifted from eight to fifteen feet in beight

Neutral Rights-Policy of the Belligerents. The Chamber of Commerce will doubtless thank us for furnishing it, elsewhere, with the means of forming a sensible judgment on the probable effects of the European war on our commerce. The comments of the London journals on the Queen's declaration divest that document of whatever ambiguity it had hitherto presented: and as each of those from which we quote may be regarded as speaking the sentiments of some influential set of politicians, their opinions are worthy of most careful considera-

All congratulate the British government on the liberality it has shown in voluntarily relinquishing an arm of war, which the written precept of international law and constant usage for five centuries had uniformly required. Now that the relinquishment is made, it is hardly worth while following our English cotemporaries in their inquiry into the reasons of the act. It is obvious, however, that, in all human probability, the maritime power of Russia will be crushed at the outset of the war; and the only injury which privateers could inflict would be on British and French vessels. In proscribing privateering, therefore, the maritime powers are in reality depriving themselves of no weapon that could be of service to them; while the adoption of a similar policy by their antagonist would certainly relieve them from a heavy load of anxiety. Still, we have nothing to do with the motives of Great Britain in this re-

It will be found that the British press unanimously approves of the dectrine that free ships make free goods. There appears to be no doubt that the feeling of the British people is decidedly adverse to the assertions of the claims set up by both Great Britain and France during the last war, with respect to neutrals. In this respect, civilization has made progress within the last forty years; and though the London Morning Chronicle ominously alludes to "circumstances which may necessitate the withdrawal of these concessions," there is nothing in any of the other papers, or in the language used by the British Ministers in Parliament that could warrant a reasonable expectation of such an event. "Such a claim of right" says a London journal, "once waived can never be reasserted": and when it is borne in mind that in all probability Russian merchant vessels will very shortly be swept from the sea, and Rus sian ports subjected to an effective blochade, it is difficult to perceive what object England could gain, in the present position of the war. in curtailing the rights of neutrals, and throwing further obstacles in the way of trade. The London Times interprets the words "for the present" in the Declaration as equivalent to during the present war"; and were this interpretation invested with anything like official authority, it would be idle, or at least superfluous to require any further security for our rights. Unfortunately, truly as the newspaper press may reflect public opinion in Great Britain, the interests we have at stake are too important to justify a cessation of our endeavors to obtain a final settlement of the controversy on the mere graund of their assurances. We must obtain or at least do our best to ob tain from the gov rament of Great Britain a formal renunciation of the rights she claims so for as we are concerned. Nothing short of this will restore a feeling of perfect security to our commercial interests.

We have every ground of believing that Mr Buchanen is losing sight of none of the weighty reasons that can be urged in favor of such a convention. England does not need to be told that the United States will never again submit to the seizure of their vessels for pursuing a lawful trade; and that, were such a thing attempted, nothing could prevent a declaration of war by this country. If therefore Great Britain is really nuxtous to prevent a war with us, it would appear much more straightforward for her at once to renounce rights which cannot be exercised without involving that consequence, than merely to waive them for the present. By parsuing her present ourse, she leaves a door open for the sne

is only a momentary impulse, due to present of a Pacific railroad, via Cooke's wagon route circumstances; and that, if to-morrow the Eastern w r were at an end, she would again assert her claims as dogmatically as before. But in point of fact, the trade of the world has increased to such proportions since 1812, and now occupies such a footing that no rea commercial nation could afford either to tolerate privateer ng or to deny the rights of neutrals. England would be herself as great a sufferer as this country if our ships were driven from her ports : an | if Odessa or any other gr at Russian seaport were not blockaded, the British would be very glad to receive what produce they required from thence in American ships-The world has not forgotten the awful miseries occasioned by the anti-commercial measures of the belligerents in the last war; Mr. Buchanan will doubtless urge the lesson they teach on the British government as a powerful reason for seizing this opportunity of adapting the law of nations to the present advanced condition of enlightenment and trade.

It is asserted by our English cotemporaries that the Decl ration will possess less practical Importance than appears on the surface, in consequence of the probable effective blockade of all the Russian ports. This may possibly be the case; but should Prussia and Austria join the Czar, as they very possibly may, the case would be materially altered. The Western Powers could not blockade all their ports as well as those of Russia: nor could the entire fleets of Eastern Europe be swept from the ocean. Such a thing might occur, in that event, as a wish on the part of the British Ministry to hasten the termination of the war by placing Dantzic and Trieste under a paper blockade If the war had lasted some time, the royal navy might be short of seamen, and it might be seriously mooted whether the impressment of British subjects serving in American ships was not justifiable under the circumstances. Contingencies of this nature might arise without the intervention of any abnormal or uncom mon agencies: and if they did, it would then be a matter of deep regret to right-minded men in both countries that the possibility of such events had not been precluded, when our metual relations rendered the task easy and pleasant. For, without alluding to the last resort of hostilities, it cannot be disguised that were Great Britain to relax so much as a hair's breadth the policy proclaimed in the Declaration, or were she only to talk of impressing seamen, a large and ultimately a very influential party in this country would at once agitate for the repeal of the law against privateering British statesmen are by this time sufficiently familiar with our politics to know that a movement of this nature would rapidly gain strength: the only classes from whom resolute opposition might be expected would be the merchants, and these are always a minority. The seizure and condemnation of an American vessel or the mpressment of a British seaman might not improbably let loose on the ocean a hundred American privateers, and destroy British commerce in six months.

There is not a man in this country who would not deprecate such a calamity. It rests with the British government, and ours to render its occurrence impossible.

THE GADSDEN TREATY CORRESPONDENCE. The ignominous failure of the Gadsden treatyand the many reports concerning the private official correspondence connected with it, make it imperative upon the United States Senate to lay all the documents, all the letters, all the facts, and all the speeches in executive session upon the subject, before the American people. It is due to the country, and it is due to the Senators themselves, in their own justification, that this course should be pursued. Let all the secrets connected with this immense plot for robbing the Treasury be laid before the public in black and white. We want to see whether the President, or Marcy, or Cushing is implicated in this thing; or whether Jefferson Davis, of the War Department, was the sole administrative author of the directions, instructions, and advice to Gen. Gadsden:

The Administration, in some way or other, was unquestionably deeply mixed up with those twenty millions of this Gadsden joint stock conspiracy. The Cabinet organ betrays this. In fact nothing appears, all this session, to have been taken so much to heart by the Administration, as the loss of this precious bargain of the Gadsden treaty. Neither the Bronson squabble, nor the Scarlet letter, nor the Nebraska bill, nor the Cutting and Breckenridge duel, appear to have given half the concern to the President, the Cabinet, and their organ, as the loss of this delectable Gadsden treaty. The wrath of the Washington Union against the editor of this journal, in consequence, knows no bounds, and gives no quarter. It goes so far as to convey the idea that we are not an Adonis in personal appearance-not by any means as handsome as Adonis. Very well. When Jim Grant, the barber, was still here-before he went out to California and wasmade a recorder, a judge, and an alderman in oldaining his services to oil and frizzle our hair, after being duly supplied with japanned boots, tight pants, yellow kids and perfumery, we might have been able to compare even in "personal appearance" with any one in the White House, the kitchen cabinet inclusive! But we have been getting a little older since Jim Grant left us, and never had any partiality for yellow kids, perfumery, or hair oil, or hair

dye.
The truth is, the Administration has been getting badly out of temper about this Gadsden treaty, and thus have betrayed their weakest point. Better keep their patience. No use in getting into a passion against the HERALD or its editor. The treaty was "crushed out" in the Senate; and when we get all the papers and speeches on the subject we shall be satisfied But let the Administration keep c ol, and drink plenty of ice water. They will need all their patience before the end of the three long troublesome years that are yet to come. Let the Gadsden treaty go. It is a grievous disappointment ; but let us take it with philosophy and look sharp for the next best chance for a haul upon Guthrie's surplus. What folly to be thrashing the air in such a rage, when there are so many land bills and patent extensions still before Congress. Let the Gadsden treaty go.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION .- The grand Southern convention now in session at Charleston for changing the places of our manufactures, the depots of our commerce, and the currents of trade, appear to be doing the next thing to nothing. Abstractions, resolutions and speeches they have been faraishing in any quantity; but they have not as yet compassed any project calculated to transfer the commerce of New York to Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans: nor any plan which satisfies us that Homeg the Mapree penetrocenties doctrine picton that her desire to cultivate our good will they will succeed in Gen. Gadsden's grand ide

across the deserts of Sonora. Parson Brownlow made a capital speech to the ladies on temperance, and let them into the real secret of the habit which many young gentlemen have of eating cloves and cinnamon in church. We have ne idea, however, that the convention will recommend the Maine liquor law as a Southern institution. The movement which was made to expel the Tribune reporter was unworthy the chivalry and hospitality of the South. We have no liking for the abominations of the Tribune, but the privileges of the press concern us all. When the convention is over we shall endeavor to explain what it has been about. Thus far it appears to have been a sort of Southern social jubilee, with no practical objects before it.

OUR CANAL ENLARGEMENTS .- Before the election of last November, the whole estimated cost for enlarging the State Canals was put down at nine millions of dollars. Now we see that feelers are beginning to be thrown out by the spoilsmen at Albany, that twelve or fifteen millions may be required. We may expect, however, to get off cheaply, if this bussiness is finished short of a taxation of twenty or twenty five millions. An immense horde of bloodsuckers have grown up from our canal system, in the shape of contractors, agents, officers and understrappers of various sorts, lobby men and stool pigeons, who will not permit the rich harvest of the canal enlargements to pass from their hands till they have made the most of it. Such good livings and pickings and fortunes are not to be given up on the old womanish plea of economy. Economy is an obsolete idea in the disbursements of the public money. No doubt the canals, in private hands, could and would be enlarged for half the expense, and in less than half the time that will be required under our present rotten bureau system. But there is no use in tantalizing the people with such comparisons. We can only admonish them to make un their minds for a total tax of twenty or twenty five millions to finish the canals. There appears to be no help for us-none at least till the next

COLUMBIA COLLEGE INSPECTION.—We see it has been proposed in the Legislature to have an investigation made into the Directory's management of the Columbia College. An amendment proposing to extend the examination to all the colleges of the State was voted down. which is to be regretted, because such an examination might have resulted in some useful disclosures and reforms. The immediate provocation to the inquiry into the affairs of the Columbia College appears to have been the late election of a Professor of Chemistry. Professor Gibbs desired the post, and his friends appear to have been indignant at his defeat, charging that it was not because of any want of knowledge of the mysteries of chemistry on his part, but on religious grounds-in short, that he was defeated in the college election because of his Unitarian principles. In any view of the matter, however, the investigation appears to us as among that class of things called small potatoes. But so it is, among collegians as among politicians, the bitterest controversies are for the spoils. Talk of principles where the spoils are concerned. Gammon.

Probable Wreck of an Emigrant Ship, and Supposed Loss of all on Board-Two Other

Vessels Ashore, &c. We received information last night of a disaster which will probably result in one of the most fearful ship. wrecks we have had to record for some time. The name the vessel, or from what port she has come, we could not learn, but our information states that a ship of 800 or 900 tons burthen went ashore in the storm on Saturday night, on Long Beach, nine miles below Barnegat Inlet She was first seen at seven o'clock on Sunday morning about two hundred yards from the beach, with her fore mast gone, and the sea breaking wildly over her. She appeared to have upwards of a hundred people on deck. who were all huddled together at the stern, to escape the waves, which continually washed over her forward part.

The wreck master-Mr. Jennings-was making every preparation to proceed to the vessel, as soon as the gale somewhat abated, when our informant left on Sunday she probably went to pieces, as but few vessels could have withstood in such a position the violence of the storm of Sunday night. Should she have proved, however, sufficiently staunch to last through the night, we fear but few of the poor souls on board could survive the exposure, even if they escaped being washed over-board. Unless they could be reached by means of life boats, supplied from the station, which is within three miles of the wreck, it is more than likely they have all perished, as nothing could be done with the means then at hand until the weather moderated.

The vessel has painted ports, and is supposed to be an American. She had no signal flying. From her position with her forward part somewhat depressed, it was supposed she had either broken her back or had fetched up on the bar. There were no sails on the yards, and the rigging appeared to be very much damaged. A steamer will doubtless be sent down to her to day to render what assistance it may be in their power to give. We wall, probably, before to-morrow learn the name and other particulars of the disaster.

Two schooners were ashore in the same vicinity. One was thumping over Parnegat Shoals, and would probably go to pieces. The other had been driven high upon the each above Barnegat. As they were, probably, of small tennage, the crews have most likely escaped.

There were two other ships observed at the time, about five miles from land, and it was feared they would also be driven ashore. They toth appeared to be endeavoring to claw off, but the gale was blowing with such tremendous violence that it was doubtful if they could suc coed. We are afraid we shall have to record more mishaps by

this storm-a fit ending to a winter remarkable for the severity and multitude of its marine disasters.

STEAMSEIP GLASGOW .- The Arctic brings notice of the arrival in the Clyde, on the 1st inst., at 2 P. M., of the steamship Glasgow, after a passage of thirteen days and eighteen hours from New York. The Glasgow is now a week at sea on her voyage hitherward, and may be expected on Monday or Tuesday next-to sail again for Glasgow on the 10th of May. We observe some of our contemporaries (from the similarity of the names) con found this steamer with the City of Glasgow, from Liver pool to Philadelphia, of which we regret to say there ar poor to Philadelphia, of which we regret to say there are still no accounts, though she is now in her forty-eighth day out from the former port; nautical men, however, have as yet but little fear of her ultimate safety, imag-ining that having been disabled by the ice, she is making her way back under canvass alone.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, for Liverpool, left from below

THE STEAMSHE ATLANTIC, for Liverpool, left from below at half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning.

THE MISSING STEAMER CITY OF GLASGOW.—We learn with pleasure that a subscription is on foot to charter the steemer Granite State, and send her in search of the City of Glasgow. The movement is every way commendable, and it is indeed quite time that something should be done. The Granite State is a fine seagoing boat, and is admirably adapted to the object. Surely an adequate sum might readily be raised. The Glasgow has now been absent forty seven days, and all who have friends on board feel the deepest anxiety.—Philadelphia Inquirer, April 17.

Board of Supervisors.

Arm 17.—His Honor the Recorder in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

proved.

OFFICERS ATTENDING THE COURTS.

The report of the Committee on County Officers, recommending that six of the officers attending on the Sipreme Courts be dismissed was submitted, and after a
slight discussion there appeared on division nine in favor
of the report and nine against it. The report was then
re-committed.

THE CHECKERS' MILL.

The quarters bills of the Coroners were presented and rovered to be paid. To Mr. Wilhelm, \$897; Mr. Hilton, 6618; Mr. Gamble, \$1,894, making Sets: Mr. Gamble, \$709; Mr. O'Dennell, \$1,304, making a total of \$3,500,

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next at four o'clock.

Thomas Harding, formerly Mayor of St. John, N. E. and for forty years an Alderman, dropped dead walking in a functal procession.

THE SNOW STORM.

Our Great April Snow Storm-Land Ho! The oldest rababitant is stumped. He gives it up. He says that it nas been customary, since the time when the Butch too, Holland, to have some rough weather about St. Fattek's day and about Easter times. He remembers every. pretty severe snows as late as the middle of April; her even seen the ground whitened over a little in the woods on the first of May; but the venerable Knicker bocker says-and is willing to be qualified upon it-that to the best of his recollection and belief, there has not been a snow storm in these latitudes continuing from Good Friday to midnight of Easter Monday, since the death of the Wandering Jew, and that there will not be another such till his resurrection. Such is the testimony of the oldest inhabitant. Having said thus much, and having rendered in his opinion that the storm would cease when the clouds were exhausted, the old man buttoned up his overcoat, took a pinch of snuff, and pulling his hat tightly down upon his head to guard against the wind, and hoisting his oilcloth umbrella at the door to face the storm, left the office in high dudgeon, in search of the Clerk of the Weather.

The aggregate of this ferocious, protracted, unexampled and merciless Nor' Easter, would have been, but for the melting, equal perhaps to not less than two feet of dry snow upon a level. In its range, and in its violence it seems to have exceeded at all points the Russian invation of last February. From Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to Petersburg, in Virginia, from Coney Island to Buffalo, we snow, beyond all precedent for the season. As far South as Virginia it is feared the young fruit has been killed, as far North as the ice-bound port of Buffalo, we have the

same complaints of this horrible Nor' Easter. Learned men, skilled in the mysteries of the currents, ides, and gulf streams of the great deep, tell us that from the Antarctic ocean a mighty volume of ice water comes pouring along up the western flank of South Amer ica-that this cold stream, flowing through the warmer oody of the ocean off the coast of Chili, Peru and Equador, gives rise under the burning sun of those latitudes, to tremendous fogs, which, floating off in vast masses of clouds to the summits of the Andes, are there discharged in rain, and hence the Amazon and the other mights rivers which sweep the breadth of the continent to the Atlantic ocean. Upon this theory we may account for these four days of wind, snow, hail, rain and slush, There has been a grand southward movement among the icebergs from Baffin's Bay, and coming down in contact with the warm Gulf stream from the West Indies, the same effect has followed, modified by a colder atmosphere, as that perpetual phenomenon of the west coast of South America.

We give a recapitulation of the telegraphic despatches in regard to the storm elsewhere :-

BOSTON.

APRIL 15.—A heavy snow storm set in this morning.

APRIL 17.—The severe snow storm still continues.

PHILADELPHIA.

APRIL 15.—A furious snow storm commenced here this orning.
APRIL 17.—The furious snow storm still rages.

BALTIMORE.

APRIL 16.—A cold snow storm has prevailed all day.

APRIL 17.—The raging snow storm still continues,
snowing at Washington, Richmond and Petersburg.

BUFFALO.

APRIL 15.—There has been a severe snow storm for our days past.
APRIL 17.—The storm still prevails.

APRIL 15 .- A heavy snow storm prevailed here last APRIL 17.—The storm has not yet abated.

WILMINGTON.

APRIL 16.—A severe storm of snow and sleet has pre-

Of the condition of the city yesterday we have not the heart to speak. From morning till night the scene upon Broadway was dismal in the extreme. What it was in other quarters of the city, especially in those low streets near the water side, at the Points, and in other quarters subject to inundation, may be imagined, but it rould be painful to describe it. We therefore forbear. As we close this article the storm has diminished to s Scotch drizzle; and if the wind during the night can only get unhitched from the banks of Newfoundland, and whip round to the northwest, we may expect "a goodly day" to follow. So mote it be. Amen !

EFFECTS OF THE STORM IN BROOKLYN-SERIOUS AC-

CIDENTS.

The immense weight of snow which has for the last few lays accumulated upon the house tops and awnings, caused several serious accidents since Sunday, by the breaking lown of sheds, &c., in some instances burying those who had sought shelter beneath, and causing considerable injury and damage. Yesterday morning, four men who were standing under a large wooden awning, in front of Losee's tavern, in Hamilton avenue, near the ferry, were buried beneath, and all were badly hurt. Charles Hansen, a lad about 17 years of age, whose parents reside at 78 Hamilton avenue, sustained a fracture of one of his thighs; Michael McMullen, who resides in Columbia street, near Hamilton avenue, had a piece of thick glass from a large street lamp, pierced into his shoulder to the depth of about four inches; a gentleman who resides in New York, and another who lives in Hamilton street, were also seriously bruised. They were all extricated as quickly as possible, and aided to their respective homes. A wooden awning in Atlantic street, between Court and Boerum, also fell down, from the weight of the snow, and smashed the windows of the store beneath; another, in Court street fell, and a person passing narrowly escaped being crushed. The canvass awnings throughout the injury and damage. Yesterday morning, four men who city are, with but few exceptions, all torn do weight of the snow and the force of the wind.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE STORM AT BOSTON—ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER ST. LAWRENCE.

Bosrow, April 17, 1854.

A severe snow storm, with a strong northeast gale, commenced here about 7 o'clock this morning, and still continues. Large flakes of snow fill the air, but partially melt on the ground. The steamer St. Lawrence, from Boston on Saturday

evening for Portland, was disabled off Ipswich light, by the breaking of both cranks. A schooner from Ipswich went to her assistance, and she was finally anchored in

The gale off the coast since Saturday morning has been very severe, and it is feared serious marine disasters have occurred.

SCHOONER ORRIT ASHORE. The schooner Orbit, from Waldoboro', Me., was driven schore this forenoon on Point Alderton. The crew were all saved.

There is a very heavy sea in the bay, but as yet we have heard of no serious damage to vessels. THE STORM IN THE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1854. Snow continued to fall here all night, but has now turned to rain. The trains for the West have been de-tained on account of the snow on the track. BALTIMORE, April 17-Noon.

The snow storm still continues here, and has been one of the severest we have experienced this winter. The snow melts fast, but the weather is very cold.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1854.

Ten or twelve inches of snow fell here to day, melting rapidly as it came, although much still remains on the

Personal Intelligence. Thomas Francis Meaglier was in Montgomery, Ala., or

the 18th inst. The following is a list of Americans, whose names were recorded at Livingston, Wells & Co.'s, in Paris, in the last week in March :-

NEW YORK—Capt. S. C. Warner, N. Jarvis, Jr., R. H. I'Curdy, Wm. Bell, W. E. Vermilye, M. D., J. S. Lowrey, Brush, R. W. Rodman, C. H. Contort, H. Hutchinson, r. J. H. Hinton, P. V. Mondon, R. H. Winslow, D. D. loward GEORGIA-J. F. Waring-KENTUCKY-M. Richardson, Dr. J. F. Schorch, T

anders.

Massachuserts:—F. Hodgkinson, Mrs. G. G. Hubbard.
New Jersey—M. H. Henderson.
One.—W. E. Johnston, D. B. Walcutt, J. J. Woodward.
PENNSYLVANIA—S. S. Garrigues, F. Rogers, W. D. Bell.

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Wisconsus—O. Alexander.

Senator Gwin and family, from Washington, on his
way to California; S. H. Chase, Capt. R. H. Waterman,
California; J. D. Smith, Augusta, Ca.; John D. Petrikin,
United States agent, California; B. M. Thomas, Georgia;
A. J. Ward, Arkansas; Edward Mobler and lady, Baltimore; W. Bakersley, Savannah; Mr. Strong and lady,
Richmond; James D. Orsborne, Columbus—arrived yeaterday at the Astor House.

Mr. Paget, 66th regiment, British army; Col. Taylor,
U. S. A.; J. G. Hendricks, Georgia; Rev. J. Hoffman,
Connecticut; J. Knox, Knoxville; W. Wallok, Utica; S.
Miller, Rochester; C. H. Leslie, Philadelphia; W. Plenet,
France; L. Stagg, Cincinnati; W. Richardson, Philadelphin; H. O. Taton, England; Dr. Bradley, Washington—
arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

A. J. Rodrigue, C. B. Walker, J. Bladfield, J. S. Dunning, New York; Mr. Howell, Mexico; Col. Havannond,
Georgie—arrived yesterday at the Prescott House.

Supreme Court-General Term. Hor. Judges Mitchell, Rossevelt and Clarke, presiding, April 17.—In the Matter of the Petition for the Appointment of Commissioners for the New Reservoir—Edward C. West, Abraham Turnure and Daniel Podge are appointed from the persons proposed by the Aqueduct Board and by owners.

owners.

No written opinion will be given until the first Monday in May next, on the question whether an appeal lies from a decision at special term in street cases.

The calendar made up for the last February term shall confinue to be the calendar for the next May term, and will be taken up with the causes next after them already heard. New notices of argument must be given for the Var term.

TARMANY SOCIETY.—The annual election for the officer of this society was held last night in the Council Chambof the Great Wigwam, on the corner of Frankfort an Nassau streets, at half an hour after the setting of the sun. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was present a large majority of the members. The chairman, Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, being abs-

George S. Messerve was called to the chair, and C. S Storms and D. O'Keefe were appointed tellers of election.

The whole number of votes polled were 114, two of which were scratches for Mr. F. B. Cutting, and the rest for the following ticket, which was declared elected:

Suchems. Elijah F. Purdy,

James Conner, Daniel E. Delavan, George S. Messerve, Abraham K. Pattiso Thomas Dunlap, Andre Froment,

Jacob M. Vreeland, Charles A. Denike, Charles A. Denike, Henry Vandewater, Stephen M. Drew, Stephen H. Foeks, Robert C. Montgom

Stephen C. Duryea.

Centraces for Cleaning the Streets.—In pursuance of the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen, passed on the 7th instant, the books are now open for the bids of Street. Contractors at the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. By the above act of the Common Council, the city, with the exception of the Twelfth ward, is divided into nineteen contract districts, the first eleven districts comprising respectively the first eleven wards. Fach contractor shall reside or keep an office, which shall be open for the transaction of business from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., within the district for which he contracts; and the work shall not be done by sub-contracts. The blds for contracts are te be handed in by a Councilman, and if there are any speculators among us who think they can turn an honest penny by taking charge of a section of our city, now is their time.

The Crystal Palace.—Extended.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Extensive arrange been made on the part of the newly elected the Association for the Exhibition of the Ind the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations to re-open the Palace with great pomp and parade on the 4th of May next. The President of the Association, in a printed circular, congratulates the Directors upon the present prospect of its grand re-organization as a permanent institution. An agreement has been entered into with most of the steamboat and railroad companies running to the city to convey visiters to the Palace from every section of the Union, at greatly reduced rates of travel. The institution is relieved from all the litigation in which it has for some time been involved, and it is now closed in order to be refitted for the opening in May next. All sorts of strange and curious articles are being collected from every part of the world for the new Exhibition, which may yet be an institution worthy of the perseverance and industry of our country.

WHAT'S THE STREET COMMESSIONER ABOUT?—Mr. Glasier.

Whar's the Street Commissioner of Streets, does a spear to give us much relief in the way of clean street Yesterday, the least thing he could have done wor have been to have made some of the principal crossin passable. In Broadway, as was the same thing in most the other streets, it was nearly knee deep in slosh a mud. The public sidewalk around the Tomba was in most disgraceful condition.

United States Circuit Court.
Before Hon. Judge Betts.
APRIL 17.—The Late Extensive Counterfeiting.—Watsoh, Brown, Bowers and Morton, indicated for being engaged in counterfeiting gold dollars and silver half dollars, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Their trial was set down for Tuesday, 25th inst.

The Canada Bank Forgeries.—Judge Betts granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Van Aernam, returnable on Wednesday, which supersedes the writ besued by the United States District Court and returnable this (Tuesday) morning.

Court of General Seasions.

Before Recorder Tillou.

APRIL 17.—The court resumed its sitting to-day at the usual hour. Eighteen or twenty cases were set down for trial, but in consequence of the absence of witnesses, and the engagements of counsel in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, only one case was disposed of.

Assault and Battery.—William Poole was placed at the bar, charged with committing an assault and battery on the person of officer Maurice D. Underhill, attached to the Second District Police Court in Jefferson market. From the evidence adduced on the occasion, it appeared that the defendant committed the assault in defence, being its

second District Police Court in Jefferson market. From vidence adduced on the occasion, it appeared that the dant committed the assault in defence, being it sroved, unlawfully assaulted by the complainant.

TREASTES AND ACADEMY THEATRE.—"Romeo and Juliet" is to be the commencing feature this evening. Miss Julia Dean sustaining the character of Juliet, and Mr. Conway that of Romeo. The farce of "Domestic Economy" will conclude

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Shakspeare's comedy of "The Tempest" is announced again for this evening. The cast embodies all the talent of the company. A favorite-farce will conclude the evening's amusements. BOWERY THEATRE.—The pieces to be presented this evening at the Bowery are, "Hot Corn," and the new moral drama of "The Lamplighter." The benefit of Mr. Winans is announced for to morrow evening.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—" Uncle Tom's Cabin," with the panorama of the Mississippi, and the new allegory, is to be given this evening at the National, with the usual cast. "The Child of Prayer" again to-morrow night.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Mrs. Cowley's comedy of "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," is to be represented for the fourth time this evening at this establishment, with a new piece, entitled "Number One Round the Corner." Mrs. Brougham's benefit on Friday. AMERICAN MUSEUM.—This evening is set apart for the benefit of Miss Emily Mestayer. The pieces selected are "Jane Shore" and "The Maid of Munster"—C. W. Clarke and Miss Mestayer appearing in both pieces. A good bill for the afternoon.

CHRISTY'S MINSTREES advertise several favorite negro-melodies for this evening, together with the burlesque-"Concert a là Jullien."

Wood's MINSTERMS.—The operatic burletts of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the principal feature to be given by this Buckley's SERENADERS.—Ballad singing, dancing, a burleaque on "Julien's Orchestra," and a "Lecture on Woman's Rights," will be given by this band.

White's Serenance's continue at the St. Nicholas Exhibition Room, Broadway. A good programme for this

THE WHOLE WORLD.—This instructive exhibition is nightly given at 377 Broadway.

Nimo's Saloon.—The grand vocal and instrumental concert of Paul Julien comes off this evening. He will be assisted on the occasion by Richard Hoffman, Signor Manzini, Mdlle. Henrictte Behrend, and Miss Jones. From the attractive features of the programme there can be no doubt but that the concert room will be crowded. Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard steamship Europa, Capt. Shannon, will save this port to-morrow at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock The WEEKLY HERALD, (printed in French and English.) will be published at half-past nine o'clock to morrow

norning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERAID will be received at the following places: in Europe :-LIVERPOGL., John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

LONDON.... Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine stre PARIS.... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse

We beg leave to state to our readers and patrons in Paris, and Europe generally, that Mr. B. H. Revoil, 17 Rue de la Banque. Paris, is no longer connected with the New York Herath, either as correspondent or agent.

Messrs. Livingston & Wells, 8 Place de la Bourse, are our only agents in Paris, both for advertisements and subscriptions.

COURT CELENCIAR—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 43, 54, 13, 22, 36, 23, 29, 39, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55.

SUPERES COURT—General Term.—The calendar made up for the last February Term shall continue to be the calendar for the next May term, and will be taken up with the causes next after those already heard. New notices of argument must be given for the May term.

BUTHING COURT—CITCHUIL.—Nos. 384/2, 430, 368, 377, 378, 435, to 403, 465.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 21, 14, 18, 19, 20, 65, 91, 107, 3.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part First—Nos. 555, 111, 41, 60, 476, 484, 399, 399, 544, 545, 592 to 596. Part Second—Nos. 438, 542, 274, 580, 563, 581 to 590.

SUPERIOR COURT—Regular Trial Term.—Nos. 435, 109, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 456, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 476, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 463, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 500, 511, 513, 515.

515. SUPERIOR COURT—Special Trial Term.—Nos. 56, 362, 370, 386, 388, 392, 394, 400, 402, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 206, 278.

Rees and Co., the Inventors, and the only one in possession of the German system of producing 500 first class 25 cent diagnerrectypes daily, vill open their new gallery on he 19th inst. No connection with any other establishment. Rees & Co., 355 Broadway, formerly of 239 Broadway.

Recz & Co.'s Daguerrectype Card to the people.—Whereas efforts are being made by a party of speculators in the art, representing themselves the original proprietors of the Recz & Co two shilling daguerrectype establishment, No. 259 Broadway, to divert the business and mislend the people. The original proprietors therefore caution them against these infringuents, and inform their riceds that no outsiders under whatever name may be adopted have ever had any possession or interest in the aforesafe establishment, No. 259 Broadway, Professor REEZ, S. A. HOLMES, Proprietors Daguerrectype Company.

Planes, Melodeons, Music, and all kinds of Pintos, Mclodoons, Music, and all kinds of music merchanise. —T. Gibert & Co.'s premium pianos, with or without the molian, (the molian having the most perfected modern style of votchag) Hallet & Cumston's pianos. Horace Waters' pianos, Gilbert's bouldir pianos, pianos of other makers, Goodman & Baldwin's patent organ melodoons, S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodoons, and those of other makers. The above, together with instruments of all kinds, sold, wholesale or retail, at prices which dely competition. Fine pianos to rent. To sulverse purchasers of pianos or melodoons, monthly payments, for taken.